## REMARKS

If there are any additional fees resulting from this communication not covered by the enclosed check, or if the check was omitted, please charge all uncovered fees to our Deposit Account No. 16-0820, our Order No. 33495.

Respectfully submitted,

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MARKED-UP VERSION SHOWING CHANGES MADE

IN THE CLAIMS:

Claims 1-9 have been amended in the following manner:

1. (Amended) [Method] A method for individualizing a hearing aid in adaptation to [the] a loudness perception of [the] an individual, said method consisting of the following:

- measurement and quantification by parameters of the loudness perception of the individual, weighted by a first factor;
- weighting of a normal loudness perception and its parameters by a second factor and use of the weighted loudness perception and its parameters for adjusting the hearing aid.

2. (Amended) [Method] The method as in claim 1, [whereby the] wherein compression and/or amplification is/are adjusted in the hearing aid, for which purpose the compression and, respectively, the amplification are each determined as a function of [the] frequency.

3. (Amended) [Method] The method as in claim 2, [whereby] wherein for determining the compression, the loudness perception of the individual is quantified by means of a HVLS/LOHL factor which is determined by loudness scaling at a minimum of one frequency.

4. (Amended) [Method] The method as in claim 3, [characterized in that] wherein

the HVLS/LOHL factor is modeled using the equation

$$\log_{10}(\alpha) = a_a \times HV/HL + b_a \times \log(HVHL) + VP_{consta}$$

where

- $\alpha$ = a gradient of the loudness function,
- HV/HL = a hearing loss in dB,
- $a_a$, $b_a$ = a constant function parameter, and
- $Vp_{consta}$ = [the] an individual function parameter which adapts the HVLS/LOHL factor to [the] data sampling points $\alpha_1$, $\alpha_2$, $\alpha_3$, ...,

and that $VP_{consta}$ is determined on the basis of a loudness scaling performed at a minimum of one frequency [and preferably at three different frequencies].

5. (Amended) [Method] The method as in claim 2, [whereby,] wherein for determining the amplification, the loudness perception of the individual is quantified by means of an HVL0/HLL0 factor which is defined by loudness scaling at a minimum of one frequency.

6. (Amended) [Method] The method as in claim 5, [characterized in that] wherein the HVL0/HLL0 factor is modeled using the equation

$$L_0 = a_L \times HV/HL + b_L \times \log(HV/HL) + VP_{constL},$$

where

- $L_0$ = a level of loudness=0,
- HV/HL = a hearing loss in dB,
- $a_L$, $b_L$ = a constant function parameter, and
- $VP_{constL}$ = an individual function parameter which adapts the

HL0/HLL0 function to the data sampling points $L_{01}$, $L_{02}$, $L_{03}$, ...,

and that $VP_{constL}$ is determined on the basis of a loudness scaling performed at a minimum of one frequency [and preferably at three different frequencies].

7. (Amended) [Method] The method as in one [or several] of the claims [3] 4 to 6, [whereby] wherein the hearing loss is used for determining the frequencies at which loudness scaling is performed.

8. (Amended) [Method] The method as in one [or several of the preceding claims, characterized in that] of the claims 3 to 6, wherein the value of the weighted factors depends on the assumed and/or determined accuracy of the loudness scaling data.

9. (Amended) [Method] The method as in claim 8, [characterized by] further comprising the selection of a value of 2/3 for the first factor and or a value of 1/3 for the second factor.